

of 10,000. By the Quota Act every country is allowed 2 per cent of the number of people who, at the United States census of 1890, had named it as the land of their origin, and the total immigration quota amounts to about 153,000 a year. It was the aim of the Quota Act to restrict East European immigration, as this was considered by the United States Government prejudicial to the cultural level and racial composition of the population, and to favour immigration from Northern Europe. The aim was achieved, and the proportion of Hebrews in the total number of immigrants, which before the War maintained a fairly steady level of about 10 per cent, in the years 1921 and 1922 rose to 16, and even in 1923 and 1924 still amounted to 8-8, sank in 1925 to 1931 to 3-7.

Further legislative and administrative regulations issued on the basis of the Quota Act have reduced the number of immigrants still more, and *e.g.* in 1931 only 48,000 out of the 153,000 immigrants allowed under the Quota were actually admitted. Certain privileged categories (*e.g.* parents and wives of American citizens and their children under eighteen, professors, clergymen, etc*) do not come under the Quota regulations. But this supernumerary immigration diminishes as the numbers decline of near relatives of American citizens left abroad.

In 1931 the migration of "Hebrews" had

reached the lowest level since 1888—a total of only 5692, of whom 54-2 per cent entered under the Quota, and 45-8 outside it.

According to the country of origin, of the 1,911,253 Hebrews during the period 1899-1931, there came from—

	Per cent.
Kussia	59-8
Austria-Hungary (since 1920 Poland)*	20-9
Koumania *	6'6
Great Britain.....	4-0
Other countries	9 - 7

* Most Jewish immigrants from Austria-Hungary came from Galioia, which, since 1919 belongs to Poland.